FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY ENDS; FINANCES RESOLVED

FL112257 Bridgetown CANA in English 2243 GMT 11 Dec 81

[By Guy Ellis]

[Text] Castries, Saint Lucia, 11 Dec (CANA) -- The 11th General Assembly of the Organisation of American States (OAS) erded here this afternoon with delegates resolving, at least for the time being, financial problems which last night threatened to cripple the activities of the 29-nation body.

At the final plenary session today, delegates voted unanimously to authorise the secretary general to negotiate an amount not above 7 million dollars (US) from external sources to ease the organisation's financial problems.

The vote followed a call last night for the secretary general to extend until April 30 internal borrowing facilities up to a maximum of 6.4 million dollars (US) to continue the operations of the regular fund.

Although being passed by an 18-0 majority with six abstentions, the vote on the issue last night nevertheless fell short of the required two-third's majority.

Concerning last night's decision, Secretary General Alejandro Orfila announced that as of January 1, the OAS would be forced to shutdown the Washington-based secretariat as well as other offices in member states, and the entire staff would be forced to proceed on leave without pay.

Said Orfila: We do have funds, but we do not have the legal authority to continue operating the General Secretariat.

Because of the absence of five delegates at last night's vote the meeting agreed to reconsider thewhole issue at today's final plenary session.

Today, Mexico introduced a new resolution authorising the secretary general to borrow money through an external loan.

Although several countries expressed reservations about this solution there was not a dissenting voice when the vote was taken.

The resolution requested that payment of interest accruing from the loan would be financed by the resources produced from austerity measures to be implemented by the secretariat in the execution of the regular funds 1982-83 budget.

Repayment of the principal would come from the quota contributions of member countries.

Before today's vote member countries voiced concern over the consequences of the closure of operations on the OAS staff as well as its effect on the image of the organisation.

Trinidad and Tobago's ambassador and permanent representative to the OAS, Victor McIntyre declared: "We have a moral duty to ensure the life of the organisation."

At the heart of the OAS financial problems is the nonpayment of quotas by member countries which according to Orfila will result by year-end in a shortfall of revenue by nearly 19 million dollars (U.S.)

Grenada's Ambassador Desima Williams voiced concern at the non-payment of quotas and called on the United States, which is the largest and wealthiest of the member countries, to settle its outstanding contributions.

United States Ambassador William Middendorf said that the real problem with the OAS was that it was spending beyond its means, exhausting the organisation's working capital subfund in the process.

He promised that the United States would soon settle its outstanding quotas to the organisation.

Review of Decisions

FL121822 Bridgetown CANA in English 1805 GMT 12 Dec 81

[By Guy Ellis]

[Excerpts] Castries, St Lucia, 12 Dec (CANA) -- The 11th General Assembly of the Organisation of American States (OAS) ended here last night after the suspense of the last 24 hours over the future of the 29-member body, hit in recent years by a seriously deteriorating financial situation.

It was fitting climax to 10 days of talks during which delegations demonstrated judgement, reason and give-and-take in dealing with the 38 items which comprised the General Assembly agenda.

Several resolutions were adopted by consensus and topics like human rights and amending the OAS Charter to allow CARICOM member countries Belize and Guyana to join the organisation -- which had threatened to create deep divisions in the organisation -- were resolved amicably although to the disappointment of some delegates.

The eight CARICOM countries -- including St Vincent and the Grenadines and Antigua and Barbuda who joined the OAS at the opening plenary session on December 3 -- who had campaigned during the opening days of the meeting for an amendment to the Charter to facilitate the entry of Belize and Guyana -- were forced to settle instead for the appointment of a working group to study article eight which denies membership to countries with territorial disputes with OAS member states.

Trinidad and Tobago ambassador, Victor McIntyre, probably took the sting out of what was expected to be a stormy article eight debate, when he told delegates that the motive behind the resolution was "not to adjudicate in any land claims."

Costa Rica, Guatemala and the United States spoke out against changing the Charter, with the U.S. warning that the question of Charter reform should be approached "with great care and scrupulous regard for established precepts."

St Lucia, which pioneered the move for the amendment of article eight, won a place along with Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and St Vincent as the CARICOM members on the working committee.

The other members are the Dominican Republic, the United States, Panama, Guatemala and Venezuela.

One of the countries which was disappointed about the final outcome of the article eight issue was Grenada. Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman told CANA: "We are not completely satisfied. Nevertheless, we are quite happy to work within the framework of the decision. The important thing to us is that there has been a movement forward."

The human rights issue, and specifically the reports of the organisation's commission which accused several Latin American member countries of violations, threatened to kick up a confrontation between accused and the accusers.

In the end, the assembly adopted a human rights resolution so weak that Barbados made it clear that it would never again go along with such a compromise.

The resolution made no specific reference to any country about human rights violations. This was obviously done to appease countries like Argentina, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Bolivia which bore the brunt of the commission's ciriticism.

The Argentina delegates said his country was supporting the final resolution only becuase it did not mention specific countries as being guilty of human rights violations. The commission, he told a plenary session, had no right to play the role of "inspector of governments" and should neither judge nor issue condemnations.

El Salvador, where a bitter political conflict is raging, won a major diplomatic triumph at the assembly, with delegates voting overwhelmingly in support of the ruling junta's plans to hold general elections next year.

The only dissenting voices to the resolution tabled by El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica were Nicaragua, Grenada and Mexico, while four other countries abstained.

The assembly also agreed to phase out its European office based in Geneva, Switzerland, and authorised the Secretariat to effect cost saving measures in the face of the organisation's financial difficulties.

The admission of St Vincent and the Grenadines and newly independent Antigua and Barbuda increased the strength of the English-speaking Caribbean in the OAS to almost a third of its total membership, an indication that the CARICOM influence in the organisation could well, in the future, become a cricial factor in determining the direction which that body will take.

At the closing session, delegates were full of praise for the manner in which the assembly was conducted, and lauded the government and people of St Lucia and Chairman Josie, who said: "I think we have tried our best to do what we thought was necessary to bring about a successful conference."

Suriname's ambassador to the OAS, Henricus Heidweiller, speaking on behalf of the other delegates, said that the conference had dealt with "the difficult and thorny question" of article eight adding that resolution of this issue would be a stepping stone to further progress in the filed of cooperation among OAS member countries.

GRENADA INVITES OAS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

FL112331 Bridgetown CANA in English 2310 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Castries, Saint Lucia, 11 Dec (CANA) -- Grenada today invited the Organisation of American States (OAS) Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to visit "the Spice Isle" at its convenience.

The invitation by the Grenade delegation attending the OAS General Assembly which concluded here today, came in the wake of what Grenada says are "inaccuracies" about the human rights situation in the country.

They were said to be made by the commission in its 1981 report which was submitted to the assembly.

The commission claimed that there was "a lack of legal constraints: in Grenada as well as "concrete acts or attempts against freedom of thought and expression" in the Caribbean state.

The statement rejected the commissions findings, saying that in the periods of transition from "the corrupt and brutal regime" of former Prime Minister Eric Gairy which was overthrown in March 1979 the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) "scrupulously observed the fundamental rights and freedoms of the Grenadian people."

In a statement issued here, the Grenada Government said it had taken concrete measures to expand rights and freedoms while working towards the establishment of a new constitution "which will be more reflective of the wishes and aspirations of the people of Grenada."

The statement pointed out that the PRG had enacted several positive measures to maintain the integrity of legal institutions and the legal system in the country.

Some of these measures it detailed as: the establishment of the Supreme Court of Grenada consisting of a high court and court of appeal, the fact that the number of judges of the high court had been doubled and that judges of the court of appeal had, since the revolution, been "eminent West Indian jurists who are neither of Grenadian nationality nor are they resident in Grenada which helps to ensure impartiality."

Responding to the commission's claim that People's Law No 8 "establishes a preventitive detention tribunal that institutionalises detentions without due process for those that the government considers are carrying out counter-revolutionary activities," the statement declared:

"People's Law No 8 does not deal with counter-revolutionary activities but rather with offences which endanger or are likely to endanger public safety or disrupt essential services or supplies."

It said that a substantial number of persons detained under this law had either been released or had been tried in ordinary courts and were convicted and sentenced.

The statement referred to as unfortunate the commission's statement aobut the closure of THE TORCHLIGHT newspaper saying that that matter was the subject of a specific complaint in which the government had filed a response.

It said the case was still under consideration by the commission and reference to to it in the report tended to pre-judge the issue.

The Grenada Government closed down the paper after a series of articles critical of the government.

Contrary to what the commission cited as the closure of a church bulletin, THE GRENADIAN VOICE, the statement said this was misleading because there had been no publication or attempted publication in Grenada of any such bulletin and therefore no closing down by the PRG.

But notwithstanding these inaccuracies and misleading statements in the commission's report, the PRG appreciated that the commission was carrying out an indespensably important function, the statement said.

It added: It is our experience that the firm commitment of the People's Revolutionary Government to the promotion, expansion, observance and defence of human rights is best appreciated and sometimes only appreciated by those who come to Grenada and see for themselves.

Government, it said, had invited the commission to visit Grenada at its convenience as a demonstration of the government's commitment to continue to cooperate with the commission with a view to assisting in fulfilling its mission.

MONTSERRAT THREATENS WITHDRAWAL FROM OECS

FL141703 Bridgetown CANA in English 2355 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 12 Dec (CANA) -- Montserrat threatened to withdraw from the newly-formed Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) which today replaced the West Indies Associated States (WISA).

In his opening address to heads of government and other representatives of the seven-member body, Montserrat's Regional Affairs Minister Franklyn Margetson said his country would not want to contribute to any disorganisation within the organisation.

"It is with this in mind that my government is participating in the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, and any failure of the body to concentrate on positive organisational matters will lead to our withdrawal from the OECS," the minister said.

The major issue down for discussion during today's meeting was the location of the organisation's headquarters. St Lucia and Antigua are vying for the secretariat.

Other main topics to be discussed were the admission of new members, the financial arrangements for the structure of the secretariat and the appointment of a director general.

Mr Margetson said that in signing the treaty of Basseterre and accepting membership of the OECS Montserrat became dedicated to assist in positive aspects of the sub-regional unit within the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

Antigua's Minister Without Portfolio Hugh Marshall, who was elected chairman, said publicity on the meeting was not constructive.

He said that the brief had been spread among the organisation's people, other governments and international agencies, that its member states are still too mature to make decisions which "eschew narrow considerations borne of insularity."

Mr Marshall said that the sub-region was faced with serious economic difficulties and with an international environment that was unhelpful to the process of economic development. There had never been any time more important than now for the Eastern Caribbean to maintain a common front, he added.

He said: "It is therefore the hope of the Antigua Government that the meeting will pay more responsibility to the Caribbean people and show less concern for political vanity."

OECS COMPROMISES ON LOCATION OF HEADQUARTERS

FL141648 Bridgetown CANA in English 1703 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Castries, Saint Lucia, 13 Dec (CANA) -- The newly-established Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) has reached a compromise agreement on the location of its headquarters, with the central secretariat to be sited here and the economic affairs desk in Antigua.

Both Saint Lucia and Antigua and Barbadua -- two of the seven Windward and Leeward Islands that make up the OECS -- had been vying for the headquarters of the regional sub-grouping, and put their case at yesterday's first ministerial meeting of the body here.

When the meeting adjourned at noon no decision had been reached, as each member state held firmly to its position.

However a communique issued at the end of the day said that the meeting decided that the central secretariat of the organisation will be located in Saint Lucia and the secretariat of the economic affairs committee of the organisation will be located in Antigua and Barbuda.

The statement said that the decision was taken against the background of commitment from the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) to contribute funding for six of the senior positions for a period of three years. This contribution will defray a significant portion of the operational costs of the organisation.

Article 10 of the treaty of Basseterre which formally establishes the OECS states that the central secretariat shall be the principal institution responsible for the general administration of the organisation.

The communique stated that the authority in reaching its decision was mindful of the need to further involve the masses of the Caribbean people in the integration process by the spreading of the organisation's institutions among as many member states as practicable.

With regard to the office of director general of the organisation, the meeting established machinery for a suitable person to be appointed at an early date.

The meeting appointed Antigua and Barbuda to the chairmanship of the OECS authority in keeping with article 6 of the treaty. This provides for the annual rotation of the office of chairman among its members in alphabetical order.

The period of holding office will be from the first to the last day of a calender year.

The five independent OECS member states, Grenada, Saint Lucia, St Vincent, Dominica and Antigua and Barbuda, admitted the British colony of Montserrat and St Kitts-Nevis which is still a state in association with Britain to full membership of the organisation.

The OECS authority will meet again in January 1982 in Antigua and Barbuda.

The meeting was attended by all of the member states of the organisation.

POLITICIANS' REACTIONS TO VIOLA REPLACEMENT

PY141817 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 13 Dec 81 p 8

[Text] Political leaders of several parties and trade unions have made statements which are unanimously critical of the institutional crisis undergone during the past weeks, after learning of former President Viola's removal and the appointment of Lt. Gen Leopoldo Galtieri in his place.

Carlos Contin, leader of the Radical Civic Union, said that "We Argentines are going through our worst moment, but it is perhaps the most fruitful one." Making reference to "all Argentines, even those who are in power and including the army commander in chief as well as those who are sadly leaving Olivos," Mr Carlos Contin stated that "it must be noted that we cannot go against the peoples' will."

Francisco Manrique, leader of the Federal Party, asserted that "proven facts regarding a number of powerful men who feel like owners of the country, and regarding a nation that feels neglected and without representation, show that our Argentina is a country that is occupied by its own military forces, and this must end."

In Neuquen, Mr Felipe Sapag, former Peronist governor of that province, stated that "one need not be a prophet to anticipate that any government which is not elected by the people is bound to fail." He also referred to the "embarrassing and sad show being performed at present in which a man (former President Viola) who some time ago was arrogantly referred to as the solution to all the problems and who today is a dismissed person, is being thrown out the window."

Conservative leader Pablo Gonzalez Bergez again urged the creation of a "de facto" civilian government with the representation of all the political forces and of the armed forces, but without the direct intervention of the latter. He forecast that "if the government that now assumes power does not understand these things, it will last only 3 or 4 months."

Jorge Lujan, a unionist of the Group of 20 and of the Glass Workers' Union, pointed out that "there will be a solution to the crisis if the new government completely modifies the political system that has been applied so far. Otherwise, the situation will worsen. The union movement must not stop, for this is a problem beyond our responsibility."

Jorge Triarca (from the Plastic Workers' Union of the CNT [National Labor Commission]) asserted that "the people can no longer be kept outside this situation we are undergoing" and that "it would be very important if it could be explained to the people about the reasons for this number of changes that keep the people out and that put an end to the little faith that the Argentines have left in them."

Roberto Garcia, taxi driver from the CGT [General Labor Confederation], said that "all this does not at all favor the Argentine image, either internally or abroad. The nation watches how three people make decisions on behalf of 27 million Argentines; and the only possibility of a solution lies in the immediate return to democracy, so that those who will decide will be the 27 million Argentines."

Railway worker Luis Etchezar (from the Group of 20) considered that an internal coup has just been performed within the armed forces and he commented that "this was the expected outcome."

ATTACK ON JUSTICIALIST MEMBER LINKED TO LIENDO

PY111500 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1242 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 11 Dec (NA) -- Luis Sobrino Aranda, former legislator of the Justicialista Party (PJ), was attacked in his residence by three individuals in this capital this morning. He related the attack "with a paramilitary sector linked to the current interior minister," Horacio Liendo.

Aranda, who is currently presiding over the Study Center for a Social Democracy (CEDES), said that he was attacked because "my opposition to meeting with Viola and Liendo, my opposition to Viola continuing and my opposition to a meeting of Peronists with the current government."

Sobrino Aranda who suffered cuts in the scalp and bruises in the face was treated in a hospital of the neighborhood and his conditions is not serious.

In conclusion, Sobrino Aranda said that "after Doctor Vazquez and my personal physician arrived, the police came of their own accord because no one reported the incident."

The former legislator who has his permanent residence in Rosario last night sponsored a conference delivered here by the Salvadoran ambassador to Argentina, Col Carlos Figueroa.

MONTIEL FORZANO SEES PLOT TO BLOCK YACYRETA

PY132336 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 12 Dec 81 p 9

[Text] Posadas (NA) -- A plot to prevent the construction of the Yacyreta Argentine-Paraguayan hydroelectric complex, has been denounced by General Lino Montiel Forzano, Argentine executive director of the bi-national entity.

Montiel Forzano spoke at a press conference held in the Paraguayan town of Ayolas. He went to Ayolas for a meeting with Paraguayan delegates to discuss the next steps to be taken in connection with the project.

The Argentine delegate said that for years there has been a tremendous struggle in Argentina between interests defending the generation of thermal energy which uses fuel derived from oil, and those who wish to build hydroelectric plants.

"There are people at this moment who have stated they are against the building of the complex, which is already in its preliinary stages, where a great deal of money has been invested, and where tenders are being submitted for the construction of the civil works. Trying to stop the building of the project at this stage is something I do not understand," Montiel Forzano added.

Eximbank Support

PY111435 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1710 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Dec (NA) -- According to the announcement made here by Mr Lino Montiel Forzano, Yacyreta binational executive director for Argentina, the U.S. Senate has approved the granting of a $550-million Eximbank loan to Yacyreta binational for the acquisition of materials and equipment. This money will be used to finance the turbines that will be furnished by the Allis Chalmers Corporation for the hydroelectric power station that will be built on the Parana River.

BRIEFS

NAVY APPOINTMENT -- Buenos Aires, 10 Dec (TELAM) -- Capt Luis E. Tartara replaced today Rear Admiral Dickson as commander of the marine infantry. Rear Admiral Dickson will become chairman of the National Institute for Social Works (INOS). [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1211 GMT 10 Dec 81 PY]

ANDEAN PACT MEETING ENDS WITHOUT DEFINITE RESULTS

PA120424 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] The industrial development programs of the Andean Pact have emerged as a threat and a point of discord that could affect the success of the organization's 21st meeting being held in this capital. The delegates to the 21st meeting are trying to harmonize their proposals, to straighten out their programs and to see that they are compiled with. In a way these programs are the backbone of the subregional economic integration. Apparently, the difficulties stem from the different views held by Boliva, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela with regard to the magnitude that the changes requested can take.

Ecuador and Bolivia are asking for a revision to their assignments in the metal products and petrochemical programs. The other members have accepted their petition with some reservations.

The delegates of Venezuela and Colombia have agreed to go along with the petition as part of a preferential treatment, if it does not imply a total renegotiation of the programs.

The other industrial programs concern the automotive and steel industries, the latter being in the process of negotiations.

Orlando Alcivar, Ecuadorean industry, commerce and integration minister, expressed his optimism about the possibility of the Andean Group members overcoming the problems standing in the way of complying with the programs, a situation that is seriously affecting the process of integration.

Alcivar presided over the meeting of delegates of the Cartagena Accord which today ended its deliberations in this capital, trying to find formulas to solve the paralysis affecting the integration process.

Alcivar discounted any possibility of definite conclusions during the meeting that just ended, because as he said, it is a process that will take time.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATOR KILLED IN BABAHOYO

PA132019 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1936 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Quito, 13 Dec (EFE) -- One student has died during clashes with police in the Ecuadorean city of Babahoyo, 340 km southwest of Quito.

The student was participating in demonstrations protesting inadequate electricity service by the Emelrios Company.

Today the local press reported that disturbances have occurred in Babahoyo and the nearby towns of Barreiro and Jujan.

The problem emerges a few days after the government of President Oswaldo Hurtado overcame a wave of agitation and strikes over the increase in the cost of living.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH APPROVES ELECTORAL LAW

PY142057 Asuncion ABC Color in Spanish 12 Dec 81 p 12

[Text] Law No 886, the electoral statute, was approved yesterday by the Executive Branch after having been passed by the National Congress. The new legislation has 21 chapters and 204 articles.

Chapter 1, which refers to voting and voters, states in Article 1 that voting is a right, a duty and a public function of the voter. Its exercise will be in keeping with the provisions prescribed by the law.

Article 2 states that a voter is any citizen above the age of 18 who exercises his citizenship rights and who meets the requisites required by law. Article 3 states that the capacity as voter enables the person to do the following: A) to elect those that will hold elective offices; and B) to be elected to and to hold an elective office, pursuant to the national constitution and to the provisions of the new law.

In Chapter II, law 866 makes reference to the "electoral system". In this chapter, the legal instrument states that the territory of the republic will be a single electoral college for the election of the president of the republic, senators, deputies and delegates to a constituent assembly.

It adds that for the election of municipal and electoral board members, the corresponding electoral districts will be separate electoral colleges. The capital of the republic will form a single electoral college.

The election of the president of the republic, senators, deputies and members of the electoral boards will be performed in a single electoral act, simultaneously and at least 6 months before the expiration of the presidential mandate.

The president of the republic will be elected in direct general elections by a simple majority of votes. The central electoral board will verify the general vote count and will submit the original minutes to the National Congress, so that the latter can declare the appointment of the citizen that has obtained the majority of votes.

The speaker of congress will inform the president-elect of the results of the election, and the latter will take the oath of office and will assume office in the way and on the date prescribed by the national constitution.

Another article points out that senators, deputies and delegates to constituent assemblies, as well as members of the municipal and electoral boards, will be elected in direct general elections, through the system of party tickets, and in the proportional representation hereinafter mentioned: A) the adopted system of representation consists in assigning 2/3 of the posts to the party that shall have obtained the majority of valid votes. In order to assume the remaining posts, the proportion will be determined in the following way; the total number of valid votes issued in favor of the minority parties will be added up and this figure will be divided by the number of posts to be filled in; the figure obtained will be the electoral coefficient for the minority, and this coefficient will serve as divisor for the number of valid votes issued in favor of each one of the minority parties; and B) if after the corresponding adjudications have been made there shall remain one or more posts to be filled, the first one will be adjudicated to the minority party whose votes left over are nearest to the electoral coefficient, and the rest will be successively adjudicated to the minority party that shall have obtained the majority of valid votes.

Among other things, the new electoral law states that the established system will be equally applied to the election of deputies.

DEPUTIES BOYCOTT CONGRESS, MAJORITY PASSES LAW

PY121246 Paris AFP in Spanish 1345 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Lima, 11 Dec (AFP) -- The deputies of the Marxist Left and of APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] last night abandoned the Congress building on the grounds of what they considered to be the curtailment -- by the government majority -- of the debate on one law.

The progovernment majority continued the session and passed the entire text of the law on regional development agencies. The majority was comprised of 98 deputies of President Belaunde's Popular Action [AP] Party, 10 from the Popular Christian Party and four representatives from the moderate leftist Workers and Peasants National Front (FNTC).

APRA, a democratic socialist party, has 58 deputies and the Marxist Left has 10; the two parties asserted that development agencies should be headed by the major [as received] of each area and not by officials appointed by the executive branch, as is legislated by the approved law.

PRESIDENT VOWS TO ENFORCE ANTITERRORIST LAW

PY111722 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 30 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] "The antiterrorist law, which was criticized by those who are now cynically saying that we are too soft, will be applied to its full extent." President Belaunde Terry made this energetic announcement yesterday when explaining the government's decision "to struggle on all fronts against crime and terrorism."

He clarified that "we will not act heavyhandedly, but in accordance with the law and the penal code."

We are now being asked for heavyhandedness, we are told to punish for any little thing or a scratch.

Afterwards they come at us wielding human rights, but we will not act with so-called heavyhandedness nor with timidity, "but in accordance with the law in force, which establishes clear punishments."

Belaunde said that the government was not lenient, recalling that the state of emergency in five provinces of Ayacucho was proclaimed when serious incidents occured.

He lamented the scarcity of policemen, who have not increased at the same pace as the population growth of Lima, "which was 2 million during my first administration and now is 4.5 million.

"I myself have noted that currently there is more police sluggishness and difficulty, and this arises from budgetary restrictions, he emphasized.

FOURTEENTH HIGH-TENSION TOWER DYNAMITED

PY111540 Paris AFP in Spanish 1500 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Lima, 11 Dec (AFP) -- A high-tension tower was dynamited by unknown persons in the village of Huaral, 120 km north of Lima. Its cables, carrying 220,000 volts, fell onto the home of a peasant family, whose members miraculously saved themselves, it was learned here today.

The tower was blown up in the early hours of yesterday by a powerful dynamite charge placed on the tower's four legs, toppling the metal structure.

The attack, which brings to 14 the number of high-tension towers that have been knocked down, seriously endangered the lives of three members of a peasant family, who quickly fled their home, onto which a high-tension cable had fallen.

TERRORISTS ATTACK POLICE POST IN AYACUCHO

PY141923 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1648 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Ayacucho, Peru, 13 Dec (TELAM) -- The police reported today that on Thursday night a terrorist group attacked the police post of Totos, province of Cangallo, Ayacucho. The number of subversives who participated in the attack has not been officially established.

The attack took place a few hours after the lifting of the state of emergency which was declared 2 months ago when in a similar attack the terrorists attacked a police post in Tambo.

To prevent a report of the attack, the terrorists cut the telegraph communication lines and took with them a telephone receiver from the post office next to the police post.

The state of emergency was declared for 60 days in the Provinces of Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar, Victor Fajardo and Cangallo; and on completing this period on 12 December, the government decided to lift it.

TERRORISTS ATTACK SHERATON HOTEL IN LIMA

PY142009 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1945 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Lima, 14 Dec (TELAM) -- Unidentified persons today threw a stick of dynamite at the Sheraton Hotel in this capital, causing damage to the building and sidewalk but no casualties.

Apparently the attackers wanted to throw the dynamite on the mezzanine where the swimming pool is located, but failed.

Meanwhile, it was reported that long-range weapons, including a shotgun with telescopic lense, a Remington rifle and a Beretta carbine, were found in a garbage dump in the district of Magdalena del Mar.

Interior Minister Jose Galigardi told the press that he was surprised because no terrorist among the hundred of detainees has yet been sentenced, and hinted that if these subversive actions continue, constitutional guarantees will again be suspended, especially in Ayacucho, southeast of Lima.

The minister confirmed the attack on the police post of Totos, Cangallo Province, in Ayacucho, where weapons, ammunition and police uniforms were stolen.

In addition to Huamanga, Huanta, La Mar and Victor Fajardo, a state of emergency was declared in this province on 12 October after an attack on a police post in Tambo where a policeman and two civilians died. At the end of the 60-day period of the state of emergency, the government lifted it.

GUYANA INFORMED OF OFFICIAL STANCE ON ESSEQUIBO

PA121758 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2227 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Caracas, 11 Dec (LATIN-REUTER) -- Venezuela today formally notified the Government of Guyana of its decision not to extend the Port-of-Spain protocol by which border negotiations on the Essequibo area were suspended for a period of 12 years.

A communique issued by the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry reported that the ambassadors of Guyana and Great Britain, co-signatories with Venezuela of the 1966 Geneva agreement on the dispute, were informed of this decision today.

The Foreign Ministry statement indicates that the Venezuelan Government firmly intends to negotiate a settlement of the territorial dispute and expresses the hope that Guyana will abide by the provisions of the Geneva agreement.

The Port-of-Spain protocol, signed by Venezuela and Guyana on 18 June 1970, froze for 12 years the provisions of article 4 of the Geneva agreement, which outlines procedures for the peaceful solution of the conflict. Essequibo, an area of approximately 160,000 square km, was awarded to British Guiana by international arbitration in Paris in 1899. Guyana received its independence from Great Britain in 1966, whereupon Venezuela renewed its old claim to Essequibo.

The communique issued today states that "the Venezuelan Government's decision not to extend the Port-of-Spain protocol complements a firm determination to abide by and demand compliance with the Geneva agreement, which establishes the obligation to negotiate a satisfactory solution that will constitute a practical settlement of the dispute. We have repeatedly announced that Guyana has not fulfilled this obligation to negotiate in good faith. At this time, when there is a new approach to the issue, Venezuela renews the hope that Guyana will rectify this conduct and that authentic negotiations to resolve the dispute will be undertaken," the communique adds.

Official contacts between the two countries have been at an impasse ever since Guyanese President Forbes Burnham's fruitless trip to Caracas in April. Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson said during the OAS meeting in Saint Lucia that his country would be willing to renew contacts. However, Venezulean President Luis Herrera Campins has said that for an adequate climate for negotiations to exist, Guyana would have to stop its verbal attacks on his country.

The Foreign Ministery communique states that article 4 of the Geneva agreement provides a number of options to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict, which is governed by Article 33 of the UN Charter.

Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco will leave for New York on Monday to meet with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and deliver to him a statement of the Venezuelan Government's decision not to extend the Port-of-Spain protocol. Similarly, he will note Venezuela's territorial claim to Essequibo in line with the Geneva agreement that was signed in 1966 by the Governments of Venezuela, Great Britain and Guyana.

NATIONAL GUARD TO SET UP GARRISON IN SOUTHEAST

PA120401 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Gen (Felipe Arrieta), chief of operations of the Armed Forces of National Cooperation, (FAC), announced that the National Guard will establish garrison No 10 in Guasdualito, Apure state. General (Arrieta) said that Guasdualito is an important border area which needs to be reinforced by the National Guard following President Luis Herrera Campins' plans. Besides from this garrison, the FAC must develop the southeastern border zone by encouraging the establishment of settlements along the border with Guyana and Brazil where the National Guard will have military posts.

NICARAGUAN TRADE MINISTER SIGNS AGREEMENT

PA111550 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Nicaragua's Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca has made a successful visit to Mexico. He will travel today to Canada.

The main results of his visit to Mexico are an agreement on the sale of 25,000 tons of sugar annually to Mexico, important advances in the preparation of an agreement for the sale of beef and talks on the formation of sea transport services for international trade purposes.

The minister said he is very happy with the mission he accomplished in Mexico. The mission's objective was to implement the broad line of credit made available by the Mexican Government. In a lengthy interview reported by the national news agency ANN, Martinez reported on talks for the signing of an agreement for the sale of 5 million pounds of Nicaraguan beef. This agreement faces difficulties because of transportation problems. In this regard, he said, plans have been made to hold talks on the creation of a sea transportation consortium that would have the participation of Mexico, Nicaragua and, eventually, Costa Rica.

He said that advances were made in the analysis of a list of 60 Nicaraguan products that could be placed in the Mexican market. There were also talks about machinery, raw materials, spare parts and tools necessary for the economic development of Nicaragua.

Martinez' visit to Mexico concluded yesterday. Today he is scheduled to go to Canada where he will hold talks regarding economic relations between Canada and Nicaragua.

EL SALVADOR

DESTRUCTION OF FMLN'S RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTED

PA141816 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1757 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- A spokesman of the Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) today said that the rebel station, Radio Venceremos, official voice of FMLN, has been destroyed.

According to military reports, the station operated in northern San Francisco Gotera, in Morazan Department, 168 km east of San Salvador, where the armed forces are currently carrying out a cleanup operation against the guerrillas which has been called "Hammer and Anvil."

The source did not specify the number of casualties of either the army or the guerrillas during the operation in Morazan which began 7 days ago.

FMLN Denies Destruction

PA141708 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] The FMLN has announced that its guerrilla forces have been able to stop and frustrate the offensive carried out by the regular army in Morazan Department.

In a communique, the patriots report that heavy fighting has taken place in the past few hours in the towns of Perquin, Torola, El Rosario, Meanguera and Joateca, located in areas controlled by the revolutionary guerrillas.

The FMLN also announced that an army operation that had been prepared by U.S. advisers to capture and destroy Radio Venceremos has been frustrated. The FMLN report adds: This is the reason why it was necessary to temporarily suspend our regular broadcasts which now will be resumed at any moment.

FDR LEADER SPEAKS OUT AGAINST RECENT REFORMS

PA141244 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Statement by Saul Villalta, member of executive committee of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front provided by Radio Venceremos of El Salvador to Havana International Service; no date given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Regarding the program of reforms that the military-Christian Democratic junta is uselessly trying to introduce, we would like to call your attention to the fact that the reforms are a plan of U.S. imperialism with which it seeks to stop the glorious advance of the Salvadoran people.

These reforms are doomed to total failure as past experience shows because they lack the people's support. However, this support is extended to the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and its program for a revolutionary democratic government.

A quick glance at the agrarian reform program is enough for us to see that it is the same kind of agrarian reform as the one that U.S. imperialism introduced in Vietnam. The imperialists have not even taken the trouble to change the director of this agrarian reform program. The director is still a U.S. gentleman whose name is (?Prosterman). Obviously, this agrarian reform is a failure in our country, just as it was a failure in Vietnam.

On the banking reform we only have to mention that it is impossible to nationalize banking when, prior to this nationalization, the oligarchy took approximately $2 billion out of the country. Nationalization of the banks has, therefore, become the nationalization of buildings. Therefore, this in itself makes this banking reform a failure.

In this regard, we can say in summary that any kind of reform that the junta, as a peon of U.S. imperialism, may try to introduce, is doomed to failure in our country. The junta does not have a popular base, the support of the people, which has been given to the FDR. After 15 October U.S. imperialism introduced the formula: reforms bringing more repression; and a political formula that at this time has been substantially altered by the formula: elections bringing more genocide. This is the political formula of the military-Christian Democratic junta which is a puppet of U.S. imperialism, the U.S. imperialism which is enemy No 1 of humankind that is responsible for the bloodshed of our people. Ronald Reagan and his gang will have to answer to our people, to the U.S. people and to history itself.

At this point, we can say that the people of El Salvador have contributed 30,000 lives for their freedom. This figure does not include the 300,000 refugees who have left the country because of the repression by the puppet army led at this time by U.S. advisers.

The reforms are definitely repressive and their sole objective is to try to contain these heroic people. Imperialism, the oligarchy and the military-Christian Democratic junta are definitely struggling against history.

I will now repeat the slogan of the Radio Venceremos companeros: If Vietnam won, El Salvador will win.

NICARAGUA

BORGE CAUTIONS ON POSSIBILITY OF ENEMY ATTACKS

PA141547 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] At the closing of the Casimiro Solelo Legal Training Seminar, which took place Saturday at the Cesar Augusto Silva National Recreation Center, Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge explained the importance that legal training seminars such as this one, have, and will continue having, (?an important role) in the nation's defense against imperialist aggression and local reactionaries.

Commander Borge said that the purpose of the seminar was to give judicial branch officials and combatants of the Interior Ministry the necessary legal tools to better face common crime and counterrevolutionaries.

Commander Borge said that our fatherland is now the victim of aggression such as the sabotage on the AERONICA [Nicaraguan Airlines] aircraft and attacks on border guard posts. It is in this context of aggression and terrorist actions that the preparation of judicial branch and police officials gains increased importance because it will allow them to better apply the new concepts of revolutionary justice and it will contribute to combined work among all the institutions in charge of securing compliance with all the laws of the new society.

The new revolutionary justice system must take into account the interests of all the social sectors, but especially the interests of those who had always been left out. The new revolutionary justice must be the negation of everything known during the Somozist repression.

Commander Borge said that this seminar will be followed by others and that they will be a tool for the defense of the revolution.

Let's hear what Commander Borge said:

[Begin recording] It is very possible that an attack against Nicaragua will take place. I have already said that the sabotage of the AERONICA aircraft only proves what we are saying.

It would not be unusual if there is more sabotage and more crime against our people. There could be an assassination campaign against the leaders and middle-level cadres of the revolution. They could at least try it. It would not be unusual to see sabotage in factories and to see attempts to harm agricultural and industrial production. It would not be strange if the most horrendous crimes take place in the country.

The reason for this is that our enemies cannot forgive and will never forgive us for their defeat. When I talk about enemies, I am referring to imperialism, to Somozist guards and to the dominant classes which were removed from power.

When I talk about a defeat, I mean that they have suffered a historic defeat; and there is a historic law that says that the enemies of the people do not forgive historic defeats.

In order to be able to face counterrevolutionary crimes and violence, the Sandinist state finds itself forced to utilize all its resources, including violence, revolutionary violence. It also finds itself forced to utilize the efficiency of our coercive institutions, to be unyielding in the defense of our revolution; and this, in the framework of revolutionary legality.

This is reason for this seminar. And for this reason there will also be, certainly, more efforts so that the combatants of the Interior Ministry and the officials of the judicial branch may, in the framework of new concepts, apply revolutionary justice in a coordinated manner while continuously looking for new, efficient and strong judicial and operational tools to defend society from the aggression of the counterrevolutionaries and common crime. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT JUNTA REPORTS ON AIRPLANE EXPLOSION

PA141701 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua has issued an official communique on Saturday's explosion in a Nicaragua Airlines AERONICA, airplane at Mexico City's Benito Juarez Airport.

The communique states that at 1240, on Saturday, there was an explosion in an airplane of AERONICA -- a Nicaraguan airline -- parked on a runway of the Mexico City Benito Juarez Airport and as a result of this, four persons were wounded and the fuselage of the Boeing 727 was damaged.

The communique notes that the victims include Capt (Agustin Roman), who sustained a serious back wound but whose vital organs were not affected; stewardess (Matilde Sitoya), whose legs were slightly wounded; and two Mexican Airlines, AEROMEXICO, workers, (Miguel Soto) and (Jaime Gutierrez).

(Gutierrez), who was seriously injured, had to be rushed to a Mexico City hospital. The Mexican authorities, the communique states, have initiated an investigation to determine the origin of the explosion.

The communique notes that whether the explosion was the result of a criminal action or an accident will be determined at the conclusion of the investigation, which is also being conducted by the Nicaraguan authorities representing the insurance company covering the airplane and by Boeing, the company that manufactured the plane.

Meanwhile, Nicaraguan Transportation Ministry officials and the Nicaraguan Embassy in Mexico are making efforts to prevent an interruption in the regular air passenger and cargo services provided by AERONICA.

DEATH OF TWO 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' REPORTED

PA150342 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Ministry of Interior in Managua on 14 December 1981]

[Text] The Interior Ministry's office of information and the press informs the Nicaraguan people that two members of the counterrevolutionary gang that attacked El Salto Dam in the area of Bonanza, Zelaya Department, on 7 December have been shot and killed in an clash.

The confrontation occurred on the afternoon of 13 December when the Sandinist armed forces tried to stop the gang at the Suma community of (Cuabul) near the Pis Pis River. The two dead men are (Ronald Florez) and (Miguel Zelaya). (Ricardo Galea); (Tomas Lacayo), alias Commander Two; and (Aurelio Zelaya) escaped.

The army recovered one of the Garand rifles that the counterrevolutionaries stole during the attack at El Salto Dam. They also recovered 4 full clips, 1 12-gauge shotgun with 10 shells, 1 45-cal pistol, 1 22-cal pistol with 6 cartridges, 1 22-cal revolver, 1 grenade, 1 olive drab backpack with military clothing and 2 commerical radios.

The rest of the gang is still in flight, with Sandinist armed forces from the area in pursuit.

LA PRENSA RAPS GOVERNMENT'S RECENT OAS VOTE

PA150418 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Dec 81 p 2

[Commentary: "The Nicaraguan Vote at the OAS: Another Blunder"]

[Text] Result of the OAS vote on a resolution regarding El Salvador: 22 in favor, 3 against and 5 abstentions (which were added to the majority) [as published].

Content of the resolution: Recognition of the Salvadoran's right to resolve their own domestic affairs, without any intervention, and support for the electoral process on which they have embarked as a step that will permit them to achieve peace and democracy.

How did Nicaragua vote? Against! Yes, against, together only with Mexico with its mixed up diplomacy and the Grenada of the dictator Bishop.

We continue to err. We have not hit a single one. When a foreign invasion (the Soviet case in Afghanistan) should have been condemned, we abstained (and more than once). When peace in the area should be promoted, by expressing moral support of a country (El Salvador) which is trying to put a stop to its violence through elections, we vote against.

An error due to inexperience is pardonable, but their repetition is something else. Nicaragua, through the policy work of Foreign Minister d'Escoto and the FSLN leadership, continues falling into ridicule in the international forums, voting against just and majority positions and later making an ideological justification.

Thus our foreign policy continues to be erratic. Having deviated from the original definition of the government's platform of our international policy, we have been blundering constantly, leading to the diminution of our international prestige.

Abstaining twice in the vote (error on top of error) to condemn the Soviet military invasion in Afghanistan, and later the vote to request the withdrawal of its troops, was enough.

Almost unanimously the Third World and nonaligned countries condemned Soviet interventionism. Nevertheless, our government, disregarding true Sandinism which is synonymous with anti-interventionism, preferred to abstain. Our government preferred not joining those who overwhelmingly and popularly requested the withdrawal of the interventionist troops.

Now in the vote on El Salvador, the erratic history has repeated itself. Of 30 American nations, only Nicaragua, Mexico, and Grenada voted against a resolution which urges a democratic path of peace, liberty and free elections for El Salvador.

How soon we have forgotten that in a similar assembly the OAS supported the Nicaraguan revolution and rejected the intervention which the United States sought to promote through the so-called "peacekeeping forces."

And now that the OAS tried to reach a consensus regarding El Salvador, Nicaragua goes and opposes an overwhelming majoirtv (90 percent) that wants El Salvador to be successful in its electoral process and achieve peace.

A rectification is called for. Nicaragua cannot continue to develop an international policy based only on ideological instincts or on a counterproductive alignment. The nation, all the people and the international community must be considered. Enough of a foreign policy that appears childish. Let us develop a mature, responsible and truly Sandinist foreign policy.

HART, VEIGA ATTEND CULTURE WORKERS CONGRESS

FL142139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2125 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos and Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], this morning attended the opening session of the second congress of the National Cultural Workers Trade Union being held at the Lazaro Pena Auditorium of the CTC building in Havana City.

Participating in the congress are 259 delegates, representing 99.3 percent of those selected, as well as representatives of graphic workers from Panama, Peru and Venezuela.

The opening remarks were made by (Jose Manuel Bistel), second secretary of the National Cultural Workers Trade Union. An emotional part of the opening ceremony was the entrance into the auditorium of the second congress flag, which was won by the union as a result of the emulation plan in honor of the congress and which had toured all of the country's outstanding centers of the culture sector.

During the plenary session, Carmen Solar recited the poem "We Already Are in Combat" by Raul Gomex Garcia, the centennial poet, and "An Elegy to Jesus Menendez" by national poet Nicolas Guillen. Jacinto Viamontes, secretary general of the National Cultural Workers Trade Union, read the main report in which the union's accomplishments since the first congress to date are outlined in detail, noting that the process of election and/or reelection of officers had begun in April 1980 and included 1,529 union offices. The report also reflects the gains made by the culture sector in what refers to the evaluation and application of the general wage reform which is benefiting some 41,000 workers.

The main report states that the sector's innovators and efficiency experts have contributed 914,378 pesos to the economy and that the cultural workers have contributed 8,966,790 volunteer hours to agriculture, construction, industry, artistic activities and work centers. The document also notes that 6,455 workers had attained a sixth-grade education and that 3,897 workers are currently registered for a ninth-grade education. The cultural workers expressed solidarity with their Soviet counterparts as well as those from other countries.

CYPRIOT AKEL DELEGATION ARRIVES, BEGINS TALKS

FL111750 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Official talks with the AKEL [Restorative Party of the Working People] delegation, which arrived from Cyprus, have begun at the headquarters of the party's Central Committee. The AKEL delegation is visiting Cuba at the invitation of Cuba's Communist Party.

The AKEL delegation is headed by Dhonis Khristofinis, alternate member of the Politburo, and includes Khristoforos Tzionis, member of the Central Committee of that country's party. The participating Cubans are: Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo, and other Cuban officials.

The talks have taken place in an atmosphere of fraternity and solidarity and in which the two leaders have exchanged opinions on the tasks that are being undertaken by their respective parties. They have also discussed matters pertaining to current international affairs.

BARBADOS

PAPER REACTS TO HAIG OAS SPEECH, U.S. POLICIES

FL111600 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 6 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Double Standards"]

[Text] United States Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig was certainly not vague in his speech delivered last Friday at the general assembly session of the Organization of American States (OAS) held in St Lucia. He made no bones about what his country's policy will be dealing with what he sees as a systematic campaign on the part of Cuba since 1979 of increasing interference in the affairs of its neighbours.

It is to be noted that Mr Haig did not promise any direct military intervention by using United States armed forces in attempts to counter this leftist intervention by the Cubans. He said instead that the United States is prepared to join others "in doing whatever is necessary to prevent any country in Central America from becoming the platform of terror and war in the region.

The rape of Afghanistan by the Russians when they feared that communist supporters on their border were about to be put out of power must be back of United States thinking on how to deal with leftist threats to United States interests in Central America and for that matter, even further afield in the region. More than 100 nations at the United Nations have condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Should the United States dare to intervene in the same way in any Central American country the howls of protest will go up, this time even from some of those who saw nothing wrong with the Russians invading.

Even if United States forces were "invited" to go into any Central American country, as the Russians have been claiming was the case when they went into Afghanistan, they could not hope to accept these "invitations" without heavy protest throughout the region. What has surfaced in the region are double standards with one set of rules for the socialists and a completely different set for the capitalists, so that Cuba can intervene with impunity and praise is forthcoming that she is helping the downtrodden. The Americans on the other hand will only be seen as intervening for the benefits of "imperialism."

The heavy rhetoric we have been exposed to in recent years in the region is all part and parcel of the campaign of confusion that makes it easier for what Haig termed the "platform of terror" to succeed; so that when it is known that Russian arms are being used by certain groups in El Salvador (we refrain from calling them guerrillas) and that these are known to be reaching these groups through Nicaragua, we are expected to accept that any talk about the Nicaraguans intervening in El Salvador is "all lies and nonsense," if we might borrow a phrase from the Nicaraguan foreign minister, Senor Miguel d'Escoto.

It is easy to identify from where the American arms used in the conflict in El Salvador are coming. We are expected to be confused as to how Russian arms are in hands of the groups opposed to the government. But meanwhile Episcopal Bishop Pedro Aparicio can appear at Freedom House in New York and state that "the national tragedy" has already cost the country some 30,000 lives.

This is the story of El Salvador and according to Haig the fear is spreading in other Central American countries that a similar fate is in store for them as Nicaragua builds up her forces and Cuba spreads her influence to embarrass if not topple more and more governments in the region. Talk about making the Caribbean "a zone of peace" does not mean that even some of those who are heard shouting loudest about this do not have hearts that are full of war.

We might not want to admit it but the Caribbean and Central America are in for a perilous time. The power play between the two superpowers has predetermined this. The Russians have their share of problems with Afghanistan right on their border and for them this has been too close for comfort. It is simple strategy on their party to use the Cubans and others in the Central American and Caribbean area to put problems in the laps of the United States as well. The human suffering does not matter in this power game. The rhetoric is what we get before and after the bullets start flying and many have gone to their deaths still confused. For them guns were no substitute for bread and bullets no realisation of dreams.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TRINIDAD CHARGES OF TORTURE

FL111155 Bridgetown CANA in English 2312 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 10 Dec (CANA) -- Grenada's People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) has called on the head of the Trinidad and Tobago human rights bureau Ramesh Maharaj to substantiate his charges that detainees here are being tortured. According to Maharaj, a lawyer his bureau has evidence that two detainees, Keith and Lyle St Bernard, have had their toes and fingers broken and now have scars where their skin was peeled off with pliers.

In a statement broadcast over the state-run Radio Free Grenada last night, the PRG accused Maharaj of being dishonest, of being without decency or respect for his own conscience, and said the Trinidad barrister is unable to substantiate a single word of the "garbage" he utters. The statement said two medical reports signed on December 3 indicate clearly that both St Bernards were in good physical condition and mental health, with no signs of internal or external injuries.

According to the medical reports, copies of which were personally handed over to the "GUARDIAN" and "EXPRESS" newspapers of Trinidad and Tobago, the statement said, "none of the two detainees have either reported sick or that they were tortured inside the prison since their detention."

The statement said Maharaj has learned the art of fabrication and lying to the extent that he will sell his own soul to answer to the dictates of "imperialism", and it suggested that Maharaj and "other imperialist lackeys in the region" are "desperate" because "grass roots democracy" is developing in Grenada and the PRG has successful programmes which are benefiting the people.

The statement described Maharaj as an "opportunist" and a "publicity seeker", and said he intended to attack the Grenada revolution "through various media rags" throughout the region for his own personal promotion. "Inspite of Ramesh Maharaj's attack", the statement concluded, "the Grenada revolution continues to be strong, continues to move forward, bringing more and more benefits to the people."

PRIME MINISTER BISHOP COMMENTS ON CURRENT ISSUES

Supports Cuba, Nicaragua

PA140246 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Maurice Bishop, the prime minister of Grenada, has said in St Georges that he is convinced that fascism in the United States is increasing. In an interview granted to Miguel Angel de la Guardia, Radio Havana Cuba special correspondent, Bishop said that Grenada's greatest problem is not the country's smallness or its poverty, but U.S. imperialism.

Bishop also said that the United States is using the media, along with threats and preparations to assassinate Grenadian leaders, to promote the destabilization of the country.

Bishop said that the Yankee military commanders have openly hinted that Grenada is one of the targets of the warmongering maneuvers in the Caribbean. Bishop later expressed his satisfaction with the international solidarity that Grenada has received. He noted in particular the aid that Cuba is offering.

During the interview granted to the special correspondent, Bishop said that for the situation in El Salvador to be resolved, the revolutionary forces will have to be taken into account. Finally, Bishop reiterated that in the face of any kind of aggression, Cuba and Nicaragua can rest assured that Grenada will be at their side with its modest efforts and its moral and material solidarity.

Scores U.S. Policies

FL141747 Bridgetown CANA in English 1711 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 14 Dec (CANA) -- Grenada accused the United States of showing hostility towards Nicaragua and attempting to invade it. Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said that in the past two years the U.S. had shown open acts of hostility towards Nicaragua by engaging in propaganda destablisation, economic warfare, threats of mercenary aggression and invasion and military maneuvers on territory close to Nicaragua.

Delivering the feature address at a rally held last night to close the first congress of the National Youth Organisation, an arm of the ruling leftist New Jewel Movement (NJM), Mr Bishop said that the United States was not satisfied with its acts of aggression against Nicaragua. The U.S. was now seeking support from member countries of the Organisation of American States (OAS) to participate in its plans of aggression against Nicaragua, he said.

The prime minister charged that ruling circles in the United States were both directly and deliberately engaged in a campaign of aggression, as well as a campaign of lies against the revolutionary process in Cuba and Nicaragua.

Mr Bishop said that the United States was attempting in every possible way to link the revolutions of Nicaragua and Cuba to that of the battle waged by leftist guerrillas in El Salvador to overthrow the U.S.-backed junta. He said he believed that this was being manifested in charges by Washington that Cuba was sending arms and combat troops to Nicaragua, which were then passed on to guerrillas in El Salvador.

Although Cuba and Nicaragua have denied such charges the United States has intensified its campaign against these two countries by trying to get countries in the region to isolate Cuba and Nicaragua, Mr Bishop said.

The Grenadian prime minister said that he felt the United States was only interested in elections being held in El Salvador because it was the only chance Washington had of giving some legitimacy, credibility and authority to the junta.

Mr Bishop said that he felt free and fair elections could not be held in El Salvador at this time because the country was under a virtual siege. A high rate of killing and no civil and political rights were extended to the people.

In fact, he said, the call by the United States for elections in El Salvador was hypocritical because Washington had a record of failing to support calls for legitimate elections in countries such as Zimbabwe and Namibia.

1982 Economic Policy

FL141755 Bridgetown CANA in English 1705 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 14 Dec (CANA) -- Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has said that 1982 will be a year of economic reconstruction for the country.

Addressing a rally to mark the end of the first congress of the National Youth Organisation (NYO), Mr Bishop said that the new year had to be one in which Grenadians would give more time and attention towards building a stronger economy. He warned that unless the economy was strengthened, further benefits to Grenadians would not be forthcoming and that the various programmes the government would want to implement would not materialise.

He said that the government would have to find ways of ensuring that waste, as well as inefficient management and the remaining traces of corruption were removed. Mr Bishop said the youth as well as mass organisations would have to play a greater role in controlling the bureaucracy and ensuring that productivity in all sectors of the economy was increased.

JAMAICA

SEAGA RETURNS HOME, REPORTS ON TALKS IN CANADA

FL110245 Bridgetown CANA in English 1727 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 10 Dec (CANA) -- Prime Minister Seaga returned home last night following discussions with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau on proposed cooperation between the two countries in fishing, mining, energy and other areas, the Jamaica Information Service (JIS) said. One possibility looked at during the two-hour talks Tuesday was an arrangement allowing Canadian and Jamaican fishermen to fish in Canadian waters and have the catches processed in Jamaica.

Jamaica also put to Canada energy and mining programmes which could possibly be financed under existing bilateral aid programmes, the JIS added.

Jamaica is seeking financing to extend its on-shore oil exploration. And the state-owned Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica last month began its on-shore search for oil with funding from the Inter-American Development (IDB) Bank. Three wells are to be sunk.

Jamaica is also seeking money from Canada for hydroelectricity electric projects involving six rivers.

In mining, Jamaica would like Canadian support for a mineral survey of the island looking for such minerals as uranium, copper, gold, silver, nickel and platinum, the JIS reported. Mr Seaga and Mr Trudeau also discussed the U.S. proposed Caribbean basin plan, the aid initiative which is to be funded by Canada, Mexico, Venezuela and the United States.

Prior to his visit to Canada he went to Venezuela to accept an award for his role in international affairs and attended a conference in Miami on social and economic development in the Caribbean.

From Miami, the prime minister went to New York for talks with government officials and the heads of U.S. bauxite companies operating in Jamaica on the planned purchase of 1.6 million tonnes of Bauxite from Jamaica.

SHEARER MEETS WITH NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL141440 Bridgetown CANA in English 1705 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 13 Dec (CANA) -- Jamaica has recongnised Nicaragua's struggle for freedom and is hoping for success by the Sandinista government in bringing prosperity to the Nicaraguan people, according to a newspaper report here. The GLEANER newspaper said the sentiments were expressed by Jamaica's foreign minister, Hugh Shearer, at a luncheon he hosted here last week for Nicaraguan foreign minister, Miguel d'Escoto, who spent two days here while on his way from the Organization of American States (OAS) assembly in Saint Lucia.

Mr d'Escoto's visit was unannounced, and the GLEANER's report and a similar story by the state-owned Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation were the only indication of talks between the Jamaican and Nicaraguan foreign ministers. Foreign Ministry officials were unable to amplify the issue.

According to the GLEANER, at the luncheon, both foreign ministers pledged friendship and cooperation between their countries and Mr Shearer noted that the states, which shared the same continental shelf, would soon sign a fishing agreement. "Nicaragua's struggle for freedom and the emergence of a new government was also referred to by Mr Shearer, who expressed the good wishes of the government and people of Jamaica for the future success and prosperity of the Nicaraguan people," the GLEANER said. The paper quoted Mr d'Escoto as saying that "his government's philosophy was not based on any popular internationalism, but was pruely indigenous, dedicated to the advancement of the Nicaraguan people."

Jamaica's apparent support for the Sandinista government in Nicaragua has surprised most political observers here given the strong pro-Western position of the Seaga government here and Jamaica's close alliance with the United States, with which Nicaragua is at loggerheads. The U.S. has accused the Sandinistas of drifting towards totalitarians, of becoming a Soviet/Cuban proxy in Central America and of posing a threat to the region because of the strengthening of the Nicaragua military.

NEW CULTURAL AGREEMENTS WITH COSTA RICA, NIGERIA

FL111158 Bridgetown CANA in English 0909 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 11 Dec (CANA) -- Jamaica and Costa Rica will soon be strengthening their links with the signing of a cultural cooperation agreement, the Jamaica Information Service (JIS) said.

The JIS said that minister of state for culture, Ed Bartlett, and the Costa Rican ambassador to Jamaica, Gerardo Bolanos, yesterday discussed the proposed agreements. A draft agreement will soon be ready to be studied by the two governments, it added. The JIS also said that Jamaica is to study an existing draft agreement for cultural cooperation with Nigeria. The draft was formulated in 1977 but was never formally implemented.

TRINIDAD AND TOBACO

EXPRESS RESPONDS TO GRENADA PREMIER'S THREATS

FL110240 Bridgetown CANA in English 1704 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 10 Dec (CANA) -- The Trinidad EXPRESS in its editorial today said it was not frightened by a threat by Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to take the newspaper to court.

The editorial said that Mr Bishop, the head of the so-called People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada [PRG], sent one of his minions to Port of Spain last week to make a most important statement.

"Comrade Kamu McBarnette, who effects the title of deputy secretary for information in the PRG, called a press conference to say that his government plans to sue the EXPRESS because this newspaper published an allegation by Ramesh Lawrence Maharaj, head of the human rights bureau in this country, that two detainees were being tortured by the Grenadian authorities.

"Let them sue," the daily declared.

It added: "We find it strange that a government that has jettisoned the rule of law in its own country should attempt to seek legal redress in another country where all the freedoms obtain when that government feels it has been wrongly accused.

"It is not strange, however, that the PRG and Mr Bishop should attempt to use whatever means they might believe are available to them to silence the EXPRESS for exposing their gross violations of human rights in Grenada.

"After all, they have been astonishingly successful in their attempts to muzzle the Grenada media. The TORCHLIGHT newspaper was closed down brutally and sycophants encouraged to call on the government to seize its assets."

The EXPRESS said that when an attempt was made to start another independent newspaper, the GRENADIAN VOICE, that too, was shut down and two of its shareholders were arrested and put into detention to join the scores there, who had no hope whatever of regaining their freedom.

The newspaper said it had done no more than publish the details of a letter Mr Maharaj despatched to Mr Bishop and the letter contained a list of the charges which included torture, suppression of freedom of the press, abrogration of freedom of speech and association, and denial of the right of liberty. It charged that Mr Maharaj detailed his allegations, and instead of sending someone to Port-of-Spain to rail against the newspaper and threaten legal action, it might have been much more rewarding to the comrades to respond to Mr Maharaj's accusations.

"Mr McBarnette does not frighten us. Nor does Mr Bishop. This newspaper is accustomed to operating in a free socity where freedom of the press is guaranteed in the constitution and we do not propose to cut and run because some tin-pot dictator says he will take us to court.

"Let him first of all take the detainees, who have been locked up for more than two years, to court in Grenada. Let him place charges against them and not hide behind the fiction that there are no lawyers in Grenada available to represent them," the EXPRESS declared.

The editorial commented further that if there were no lawyers, Mr Bishop (and perhaps Mr McBarnette) should know the reason why. The last lawyer who attempted to defend the persons accused of murder and terrorism following the unfortunate 1980 bombing incident is now in detention himself, the paper said.

It went on: "All the freedom-loving lawyers have fled the country, so it is sheer sophistry to claim the country is short of defence lawyers.

"We hope, however, Mr McBarneet enjoyed the day or two he spent in the free atmosphere of this country, that he was able to note that the Trinidad and Tobago newspaper are not devoted only to propaganda, but may also critisise the government and that none of its shareholders are in prison without charges, that its employees are free to travel without hindrance and that he will take this message back to his employers who on hearing it may decide after all that they should seek to amend their own fences before attempting to interfere with other peoples rights."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

HAVANA: POLICE REPRESS STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

FL111422 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] The Santo Domingo police have launched a brutal repression against student demonstrations that have taken place in the streets of the Dominican Republic supporting the strike of the municipal workers, who are asking for their back pay.

According to news agency reports, the police repression was particularly brutal and it was headed by an antidemonstration brigade. Many students, many of them only very young people, were beaten up and put in to the black marias with kicks, then taken to central headquarters of the police. The beatings continued at police headquarters.

According to the Dominican Government, this country is currently experiencing a democratic process.

GUYANA

MINISTRY STUDIES VENEZUELA'S ESSEQUIBO STANCE

FL141735 Bridgetown CANA in English 2132 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, 12 Dec (CANA) -- The Guyana Foreign Ministry has said here that it is studying the implications of the Venezuelan notice of termination of the Protocol of Port-of-Spain, "in the light of the currently evolving circumstances, including statements and pronouncements emanating from Venezuela at this time". The protocol signed June 18, 1970, had shelved for 12 years the dispute in which Venezuela is claiming five-eights of Guyana's 215,000 square kilometres.

The Guyana statement was an apparent reference to press reports that Venezuela is preparing a document to formally denounce Guyana's hydro-electric project and that a former Social Democratic foreign minister, Ramon Escobar Salmon, has said that he would not rule out a military solution to the territorial matter as a last resort.

Venezuela formally notified Guyana yesterday of its decision not to renew the protocol when that agreement expires on June 18, 1982. The decision was conveyed to the Guyana Government by Venezuelan ambassador to Guyana, Dr Sadio Garavini, in a letter from Venezuelan foreign affairs minister, Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, to his Guyanese counterpart, Rashleigh Jackson.

The letter was received by acting foreign minister, Dr Mohamed Shahabuddeen, in the absence of Minister Jackson, now on an official visit to Iraq.

Burnham Reaction

FL150009 Bridgetown CANA in English 2359 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 14 Dec (CANA) -- President Forbes Burnham has charged that Venezuela "is earnest in its attempt to destabilise Guyana not so much for territorial gain, but to prevent us from pursuing our independent line."

Burnham spoke at Linden at a weekend ceremony to mark the fifth anniversary of the Guyana's peoples militia. He said that the "orchestrated destabilisation" included unfounded reports about thousands of foreign troops in Guyana, Venezuela's re-establishing border brigades close to its border with Guyana and preparation of a document by Venezuela to denounce Guyana's hydro-electric development in the Essequibo.

"But Guyana, in spite of its relative poverty has survived and will continue to survive and will be a beacon light to the progressive forces not only of this subcontinent, but throughout the world," said President Burnham.

Venezuela is claiming some 70 percent of Guyana's territory and formally told the Guyanese last week that it will not agree to a further moratorium in negotiations on ownership of the 160,000 square kilometre region.

Venezuela and Guyana under a 1970 protocol had agreed to freeze the negotiations until 1982.

The Foreign Ministry here said at the weekend it was studying the implications of the Venezuela notice, "in the light of the currently evolving circumstances including statements and pronouncements emanating from Venezuela at this time."

OFFICIAL DENIES EXPULSION OF CUBAN DIPLOMATS

FL111720 Bridgetown CANA in English 1645 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 11 Dec (CANA) -- A spokesman for President Forbes Burnham has denied claims made in a U.S. State Department document that the Guyana Government once expelled Cuban diplomats from the courts or complained of Cuban involvement in a 1978 sugar strike.

Chief press advisor to President Burnham, Rovin Deodat, told CANA, "the office of the president has no knowledge of Cuban Embassy staff being expelled from Guyana, or of Cuban involvement in strikes or any anti-government activity." Existence of the document was disclosed by "NEWSWEEK", an American magazine.

On allegations that its top members have been receiving military training in Cuba, the opposition Working People's Alliance (WPA) said it "denies this report absolutely." In a statement issued yesterday the WPA said: "We challenge the U.S. to publish the names of WPA members receiving military or any training in Cuba or just one scrap of evidence."

Declaring that "Guyanese and other Caribbean people will doubtlessly accept our plain, direct statement and await the response to our open challenge," the WPA said that it strongly resents this attempt to use it to make out a case against Cuba, as part of the vendetta of the U.S. against that Caribbean country. "Our party will long remember this development as an act of international terrorism against our young but rapidly growing organisation," said the statement.

The aim of the slander, said the WPA, "is to provide the Reagan administration with a pretext for supporting the Burnham dictatorship, but this plot against democracy will surely fail."

The party reiterated "its support for the anti-dictatorial revolutions of Nicaragua and Grenada" and "its opposition to the barbarism of a naval blockade against Cuba." The WPA said that "never has the party felt such sympathy with these governments as now that we ourselves have featured in the security hallucinations of the State Department."

The document said: "Guyanese authorities suspected the Cubans of involvement in a crippling sugar strike. In August, 1978, five Cuban diplomats were expelled for involvement in illegal activities." It added: "Cuban military advisers have provided training outside Guyana to members of a small radical Guyanese opposition group, the Working People's Alliance."

Five of the seven members of the Cuban Embassy were said to be known or suspected intelligence agents. Other regional countries mentioned in the report include Grenada and Jamaica. In both countries Cuba was said to have had some political involvement.

More on Issue

FL111925 Bridgetown CANA in English 1819 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 11 Dec (CANA) -- In the first public disclosures on the issue in the state controlled media, the CHRONICLE newspaper today said that Cuba and the United States appear to be fighting an undeclared war over Guyana's 1977 sugar strike.

The CHRONICLE said the war of words started with reports in the U.S. and the Caribbean quoting an internal American study which is said to have charged Cuba with subversive involvment in the 1977 sugar strike, accused Cuba of training WPA (Working People's Alliance) activists and added that as a result of Cuban subversion during the strike, a number of Cuban diplomats were expelled from Guyana.

The CHRONICLE said that a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Guyana gave the paper a clear hint that the reports might be accurate when he said, we have shared some of these concerns (about Cuban activities in the hemisphere) with our allies and as happens from time to time, some of this material finds its way into the press.

The CHRONICLE also quoted Ivan Martinez, Cuban ambassador in Guyana as saying that the U.S. leaders know that Cuba never intervened in the 1977 sugar strike because the Guyanese Government knows that better than anyone else. The state-owned media has not yet, however, quoted any government reactions to the charges. President Burnham's press advisor told CANA the president's office has no knowledge of any Cubans being expelled from Guyana.

The CHRONICLE also quoted Ambassador Martinez as saying, "here in our hemisphere, a generally threatening, interventionist and above all, a deceitful attitude and speech have become the daily tasks of the U.S. leaders. These lies are too much and they are sinking down in their lies."

Sources at the U.S. Embassy told CANA this morning that they have no concrete information to back up the charge of Cuban involvement here, but suggested that such data could have been provided by other intelligence sources outside Guyana. And at a public meeting of the WPA last night in Georgetown, Rupert Roopnarine, one of the leaders, told the crowd that the "U.S. State Department allegation that WPA members have been trained by Cuba is utterly without foundation. The vulgarity of the lie," said Roopnarine, "makes us wonder about the other things they say about Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua. Reagan has declared war on progressive groups in the Caribbean."

WPA Denies Cuban Training

FL141628 Bridgetown CANA in English 1450 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 14 Dec (CANA) -- The opposition Working People's Alliance (WPA) in Guyana has denied allegations in an official United States Government document that its members have received training by Cuban military advisers. In a letter to the U.S. charge d'affaires in Georgetown Denis Goodman WPA official Eusi Kwayana also called on the U.S. Government to withdraw the statement.

"To exclude any possibility of misunderstanding", said Mr Kwayana in the letter delivered yesterday and released to the press, "our denial covers training by Cuban military advisors, or training with their direct or indirect involvement, in any country."

Mr Kwayana added that the WPA understood that the U.S. document had been secretly circulated and "that our members have been offered as a secret sacrifice to forces, including the regime in Guyana."

"In the circumstances, the WPA calls on the relevant authorities of the USA to issue an unconditional and public withdrawal of the statement that Cuban military adivsors have provided training for members of the WPA", said the WPA official.

A spokesman for the Guyana Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that an official response on other charges in the U.S. document that Guyana expelled five Cubans in 1978 was not expected to be made.

The Guyana Government has made no official comment on the issue to date.

BAUXITE PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO DECLINE IN 1981

FL141803 Bridgetown CANA in English 1646 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 14 Dec (CANA) -- Bauxite and alumina production levels in Guyana have fallen far short of expectations, with only about half of this year's targets reached by the end of the third quarter, figures released by the Guyana Mining Enterprise (GUYMINE) showed today.

Guyana, a major source of the world's supply of calcined bauxite, exported 364,000 tons of the ore by the end of September, less than half the year's target of 735,000 tons.

Over the same period, 119,000 tons of alumina valued at 72 million dollars (G) (one Guy dollar; 33 cents U.S.) was exported, out of the year's target of 240,000 tons, the official figures also showed.

Total bauxite exports for the nine-month period were 1.2 million tons, valued at 318 million dollars (G).

Sources at GUYMINE said the industry was plagued by several problems, including unfavourable weather, shortage of spare parts and industrial tension which resulted in the serious shortfalls in production this year.

Bauxite is the single largest earner of foreign exchange for Guyana, but production levels have been continuously on the decline over the last decade.